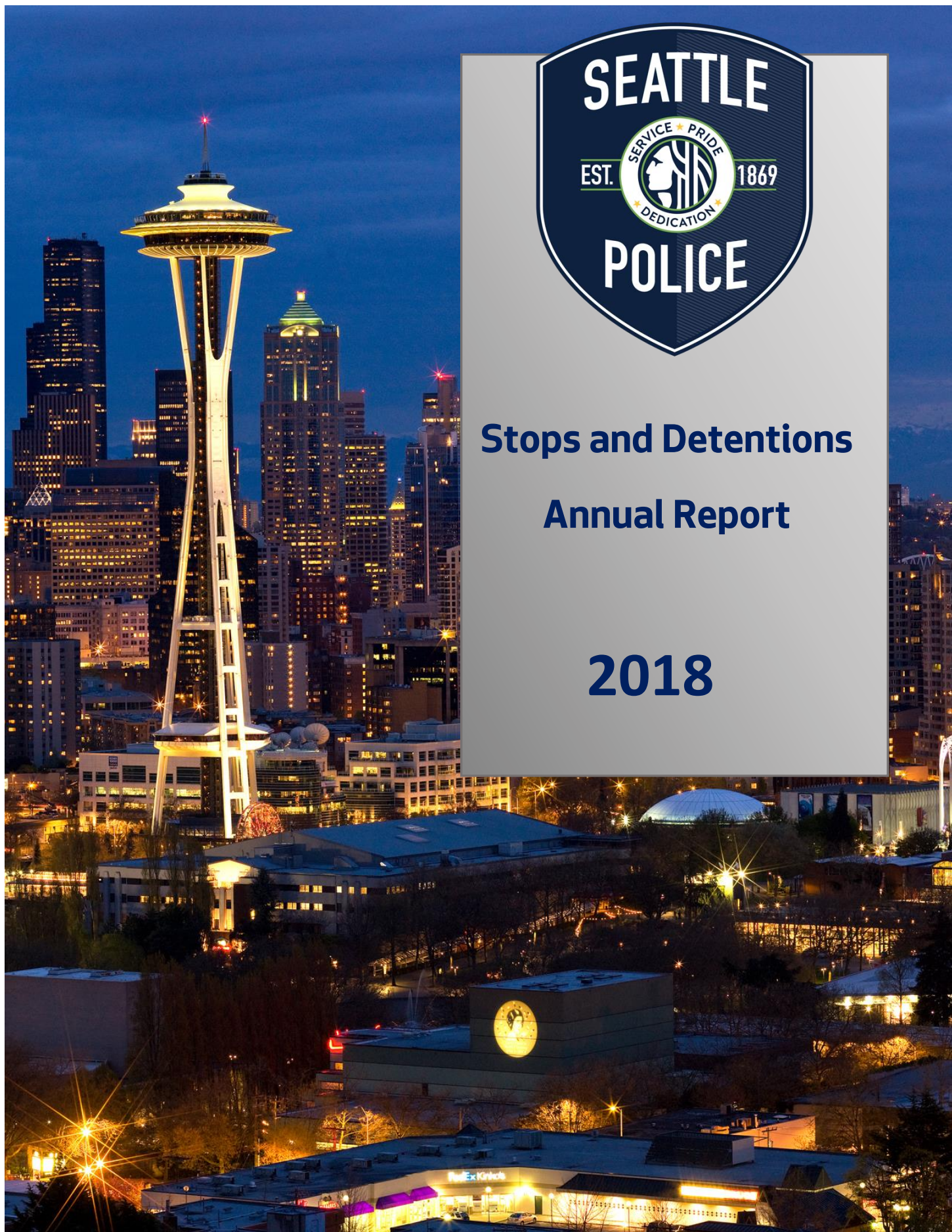




Stops and Detentions Annual Report

2018



STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

This Report focuses on data surrounding police-civilian contacts that involve the stop and limited detention of an individual. Known as a *Terry* stop,¹ such contact is authorized under law and policy for purposes of investigating, based on an officer's reasonable suspicion, whether the individual is engaging, has engaged, or is about to engage in criminal activity. During the course of a *Terry* stop, an officer may develop probable cause to effect an arrest, but probable cause is not required to make the initial stop, nor does a stop that is based on probable cause to arrest fall within the category of a *Terry* stop.

Two introductory notes regarding these data are important. First, the Seattle Police Department does not use "stop and frisk" as an enforcement tactic. While some may look at officer stops as a proxy for proactivity, the Department does not view the number of stops as a measure of proactive policing. Without question, investigative stops, when supported by reasonable suspicion, are a useful tool to address potential criminal activity, but increasing or even maintaining the level of stops year to year is not a goal for the department. Other tactics, such as premises checks, persistent offender arrests, and simply maintaining a uniformed police presence in heightened emphasis areas, may be considered as effective, if not more so, than stop and frisk models that have been of questionable value, even where supported by reasonable suspicion, elsewhere.

Second, while racial/ethnic/gender data are reported, this report is not intended to provide a root cause analysis into what may appear to be, facially, disparity. As those who study criminal justice will caution, attempting to identify disparity itself, let alone root cause, from raw numbers alone is to perilously ignore the myriad social and economic stressors that lead to systemic inequality at stages far before individual victims, witnesses, or suspects ever reach the attention of the police. On a separate track, the Department continues to work with researchers from Northeastern University to develop a methodology for examining racial disparity in SPD's data that may help to isolate, and thus mitigate, root causal factors that contribute to disparity throughout the criminal justice system, with respect to both victims and offenders.² SPD will separately report out on that methodology, findings, and continuing efforts around youth

¹ In *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1 (1968), the United States Supreme Court held that such brief detentions are authorized under the Fourth Amendment when, under the totality of circumstances, an officer has reasonable suspicion to believe that criminal activity is afoot.

² Data regarding Firearm Violence from the King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office – Crime Strategies Unit show, for example, that while people of color make up approximately 29% of King County's population, they accounted for 83% of the 240 shooting victims in 2017, and 85% of defendants charged by KCPAO in 2017 with murder or manslaughter charges arising from firearms related crimes.

STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

engagement, partnerships in initiatives around justice reform, and continued bias awareness training to address underlying causes of disparity, but for purposes of this report, limits the presentation to descriptive statistics.

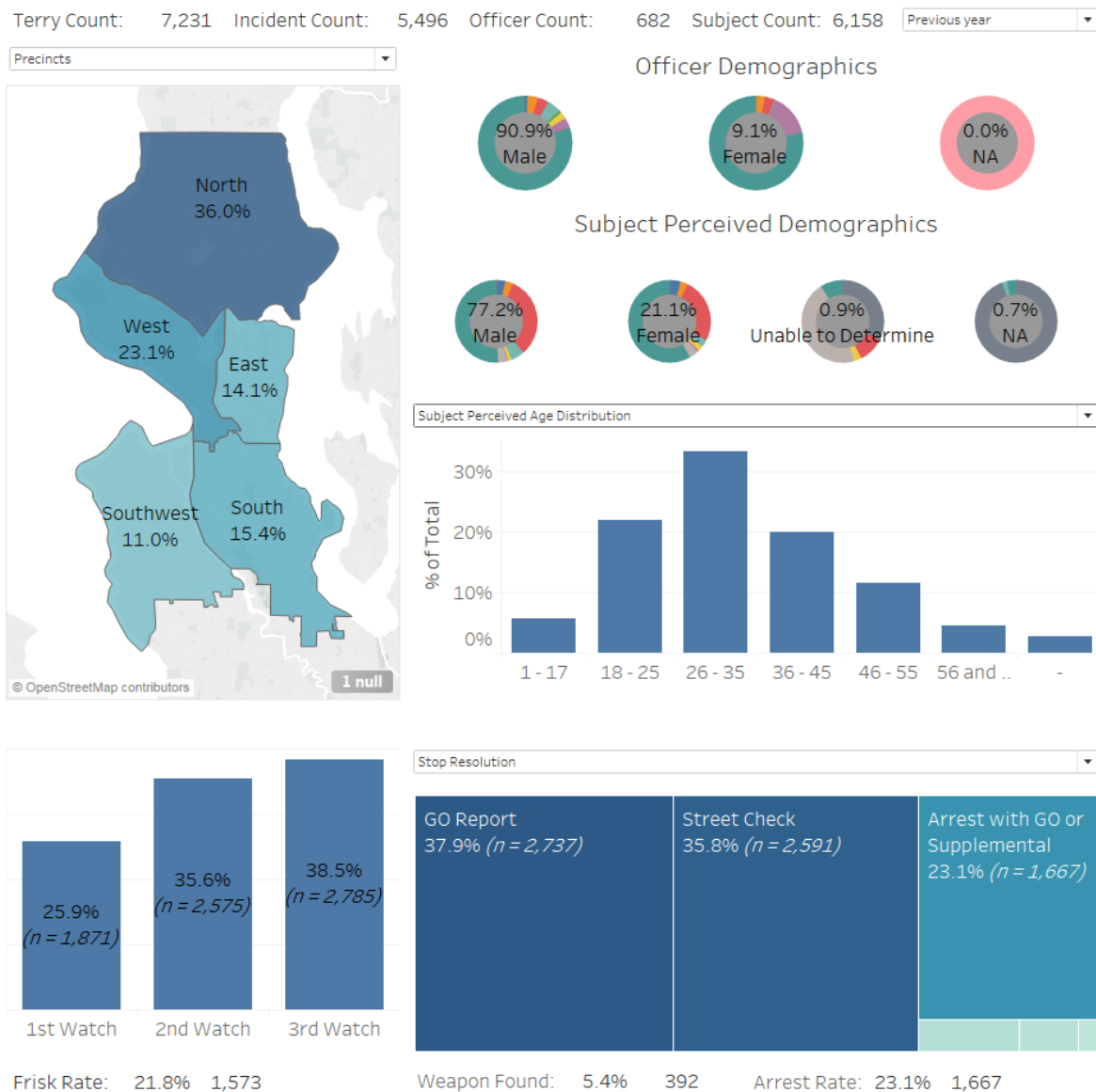
In 2015, the Seattle Police Department introduced a new computerized template that allows it to capture, as part of its Records Management System, fielded and narrative data around *Terry* stops, including metrics that capture the officer's status (on duty or off duty, CIT-certified, years of service), the date, time, and location of the stop, and the duration of the stop. Based on these templates, in last year's [report](#), released in May 2017, the Department released statistics concerning a total of 13,114 *Terry* stops conducted between July 1, 2015 and January 31, 2017 – a time period selected to capture as robust a sample as practical for purposes of the inaugural report. Although stops conducted in January 2017 were also included in last year's report, the Department reports here on all 7,231 *Terry* stops conducted during 2017 in the interest of moving into reporting periods that are aligned with the calendar year.

The Department is also (1) releasing to the City of Seattle's open data portal the raw data underlying this report, and (2) adding to the Department's website a [public facing dashboard](#) through which users may navigate, parse, and analyze these data. The Department encourages readers to access the dashboard, and accompanying packaged data set, in conjunction with viewing this report. For purposes of orientation, a screenshot of the landing page of this dashboard, showing the aggregate data presented in this report, is presented in Figure 1.

This dashboard supplements previously released dashboards concerning, in addition to crime data, use of force and crisis intervention. With the intent to familiarize readers to this dashboard, this report tracks and displays analyses conducted through the dashboard, but also, to the extent that the reader may be interested in analyses that are not presented here, the Department encourages active exploration of its data through this site.

STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

FIGURE 1: LANDING PAGE FOR STOPS AND DETENTIONS DASHBOARD



STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

A. Policies and Overview

The Seattle Police Department's policies regarding arrests, search, and seizure are published, collectively, as Title 6 of the SPD Manual. Policy requirements for conducting and documenting Terry Stops specifically are prescribed in Section 6.220.

Section 6.220 distinguishes between police-civilian contacts depending on the nature of the encounter and whether the stop constitutes a seizure under law; as articulated in Section 6.220,

A **seizure** occurs any time an officer, by means of physical force or show of authority, has in some way restrained the liberty of a citizen. A seizure may also occur if an officer uses words, actions, or demeanor that would make a reasonable person believe that he or she is not free to go.

Voluntary Contacts falls within two categories. A **social contact** is a voluntary, consensual encounter between the police and a subject with the intent of engaging in casual and/or non-investigative conversation. The subject is free to leave and/or decline any of the officer's requests at any point. A **non-custodial interview** is a voluntary and consensual investigatory interview that an officer conducts with a subject during which the subject is free to leave and/or decline any of the officer's requests. Neither a social contact nor a non-custodial interview is a seizure, and during contacts of these types, officers may not use words, action, demeanor, or other show of authority that would indicate that a person is not free to leave.

A **Terry stop** is a seizure under both state and federal law. A *Terry* stop is defined in policy as

A brief, minimally intrusive seizure of a subject based upon articulable reasonable suspicion in order to investigate possible criminal activity. The stop can apply to people as well as to vehicles. The subject of a *Terry* stop is not free to leave.

Reasonable suspicion requires

Specific, objective, articulable facts which, taken together with rational inferences, would create a well-founded suspicion that there is a substantial possibility that a subject has engaged, is engaging or is about to engage in criminal conduct.

The reasonableness of the *Terry* stop is considered in view of the totality of the circumstances, the officer's training and experience, and what the officer knew before the stop. Information learned during a stop can lead to additional reasonable suspicion or probable cause that a crime has occurred, but cannot provide the justification for the original stop.

STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

An officer may *frisk*, or pat-down, the subject of a *Terry* stop when, under the totality of the circumstances and reasonable conclusions drawn from the officer's training and experience, the officer has reasonable suspicion that the subject may be armed and presently dangerous. A frisk is strictly limited to a search (generally a pat-down of outer clothing) necessary to the discovery of weapons that may be used to harm the officer or others nearby.

Manual Section 6.220 requires supervisors to review, by end of shift, their officers' documentation around *Terry* stops to determine whether the stops were supported by reasonable suspicion and consistent with SPD policy, federal and state law. If a supervisor concludes that a *Terry* stop appears to be inconsistent with SPD policy, the supervisor is required to address the concern with the officer involved and take action as may be appropriate, which may include a referral to the Office of Police Accountability.³

This report examines *Terry* stops by Seattle police officers over the 2017 calendar year. All data utilized in this Section was sourced from the Department's recently-implemented Data Analytics Platform (DAP),⁴ can be accessed in raw form through the City's [open data portal](#), and again, may be explored in interactive format [here](#).

³ OPA reports that in 2017, it investigated 25 individual cases that contained at least one allegation concerning a failure to adequately document a *Terry* stop or to articulate reasonable suspicion; of these 25 allegations, OPA reports that two resulted in a sustained finding against the involved officers.

⁴ The DAP is a comprehensive enterprise-wide platform that consolidates data from multiple unique source systems, enabling SPD to manage and analyze up-to-date data relating to police calls and incidents, civilian interactions, use-of-force incidents, administrative processes, and officer training, replacing a long extensive process that existed prior to DAP's integration. The DAP includes an ad-hoc reporting tool and advanced analytic capabilities that allow for the creation of reports and dashboards for one-time reporting or continuous, real-time monitoring of subject areas viewable by precinct, organizational unit, assignment, and chain of command. The DAP allows supervisors, commanders, and Command Staff to utilize these reports and dashboards to make data-driven decisions based on analytic insights and to highlight issues of concern that may warrant deeper review.

STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

B. General Statistics

As shown in Figure 1, between January 1, 2017 and December 31, 2017, a total of **7,231 Terry Stops** were reported by **682** officers, involving **6,158** unique subjects.⁵

In the aggregate, across these 7,231 stops,

- A majority (36%) occurred in the North Precinct (Seattle's largest precinct).⁶
- A majority (38.5%) were reported during 3rd Watch hours (1900-0400 hours).
- The overwhelming majority of subjects were perceived as male (77.2%).
- White males accounted for 39.17% of total stops; white females accounted for 12.29%. Black males accounted for 25% of total stops; black females accounted for 5.3%. Latino/Hispanic males and females accounted for 5.4% and 2.9%, respectively, of all stops.
- The overwhelming majority of subjects were perceived to be between 18-45 years of age (75.5%), with subjects perceived to be between 26-35 years of age representing the largest percent.
- 23.1% of all stops ($n=1,667$) resulted in an arrest; 73.7% were resolved with either a General Offense report or Street Check without arrest.
- Officers conducted a weapons frisk of subjects in 1,573 (21.8%) of all stops; in 393 (approximately 25%) of these instances, a weapon was recovered.

These statistics are discussed in greater detail, below.

As shown in Figure 1, the largest percentage of total stops (36%) were reported in the North Precinct.⁷ Figure 2 shows a breakdown of the aggregate data specific to this precinct; in summary, **215** officers contacted **1,476** distinct subjects across a total of **1,655** incidents, the majority (approximately 45% occurring during 3rd Watch hours). Across these 1,655 incidents, white males accounted for approximately 50% of the 1,476 subjects stopped; white females accounted for

⁵ Unless indicated otherwise, data for this report was accessed on the 6th of March, 2018. Counts will vary within a narrow margin as records process through the *transcription queue*, a manual processing and review function of the Department's current records management system administration.

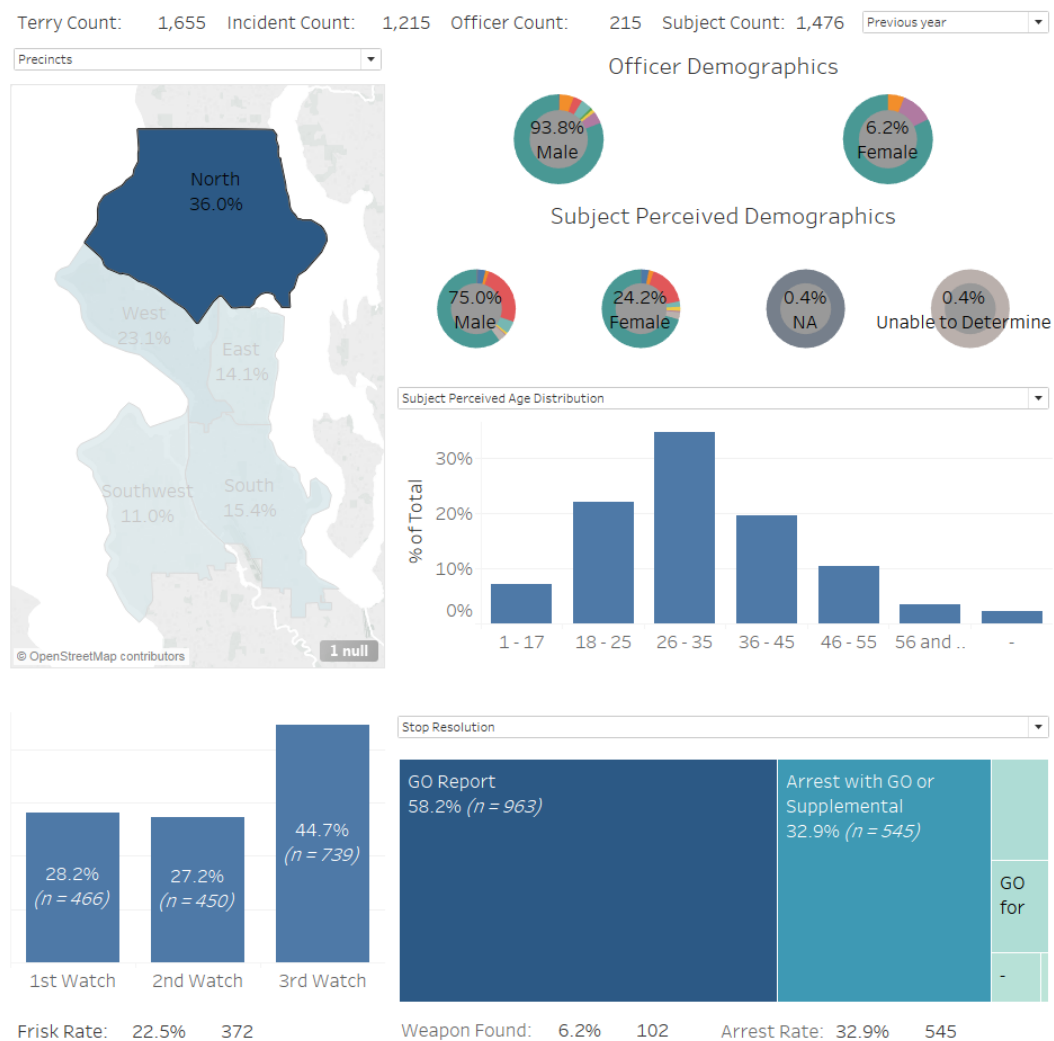
⁶ For context, in 2017, North Precinct accounted for 25.3% of all dispatches; West accounted for 28.5%, South accounted for 17.8%, East for 16%, and Southwest for 11%.

⁷ Geographic location of reporting may be distinct from the geographic area to which an officer is administratively assigned. It should be noted that approximately 36% of stops could not be "geolocated" and are thus not considered when filtering by precinct, sector or beat. Statistics cited by geographic precinct are based on confirmed addresses and represent approximately 64% of all stops reported in 2017. This is a data quality issue that will be remedied by the Department's new Records Management System, which the Department expects to be fully implemented by Q1 2019.

STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

just under 20%. Black males accounted for 21% of all stops; black females accounted for 4.5%. The frisk rate of subjects in the North Precinct was consistent with the City-wide rate; the rate of weapon recovery (27% of frisks, 6.2% of stops overall) was slightly higher. The arrest rate (approximately 33%) was substantially higher than the City-wide average. Consistent with City-wide aggregate data, the highest percentage of individuals stopped in the North Precinct were perceived to be between the ages of 26-35 years of age.

FIGURE 2: BREAKDOWN OF STOPS IN NORTH PRECINCT⁸

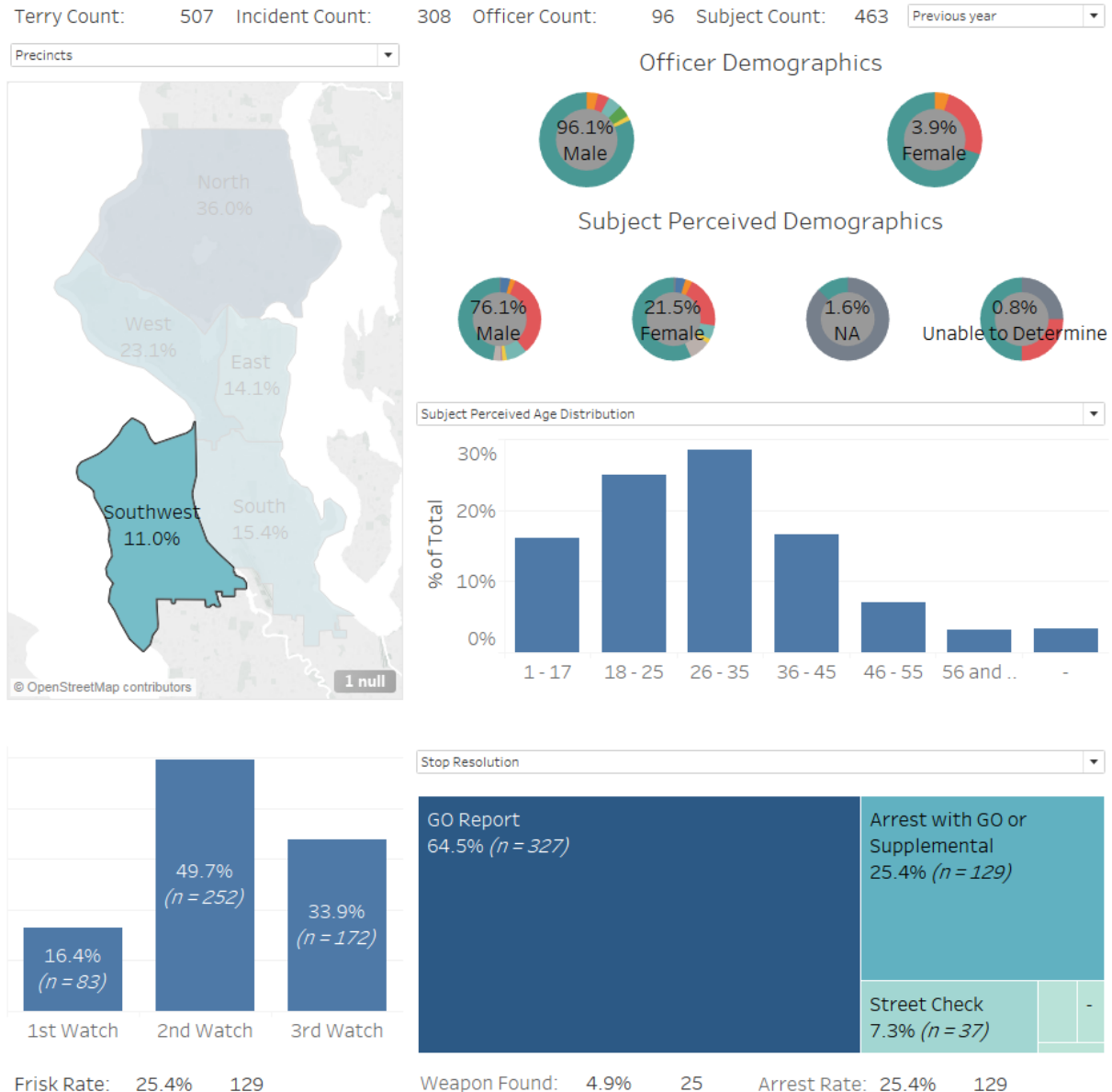


⁸ Figures provided in this report are screenshots of the dashboard that the reader can access, and navigate for themselves, at <https://www.seattle.gov/police/information-and-data/terry-stops/terry-stops-dashboard>. Online, the demographic breakdown can be reviewed by hovering over the different sections of the chart; across all dashboards, the darker aqua represents White; the lighter aqua represents Latino; red represents Black; blue represents Asian; and yellow represents multi-racial.

STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

The Southwest Precinct, the data for which are shown in Figure 3, reported the fewest numbers of stops in 2017, accounting for 11% of the total. Although just 507 of the 7,231 stops reported were located in this area, the demographics closely reflect that of North Precinct stops and citywide representations, with the exception of the perceived age of the subject, which tended to skew younger than the citywide distribution.

FIGURE 3: BREAKDOWN OF STOPS IN SOUTHWEST PRECINCT

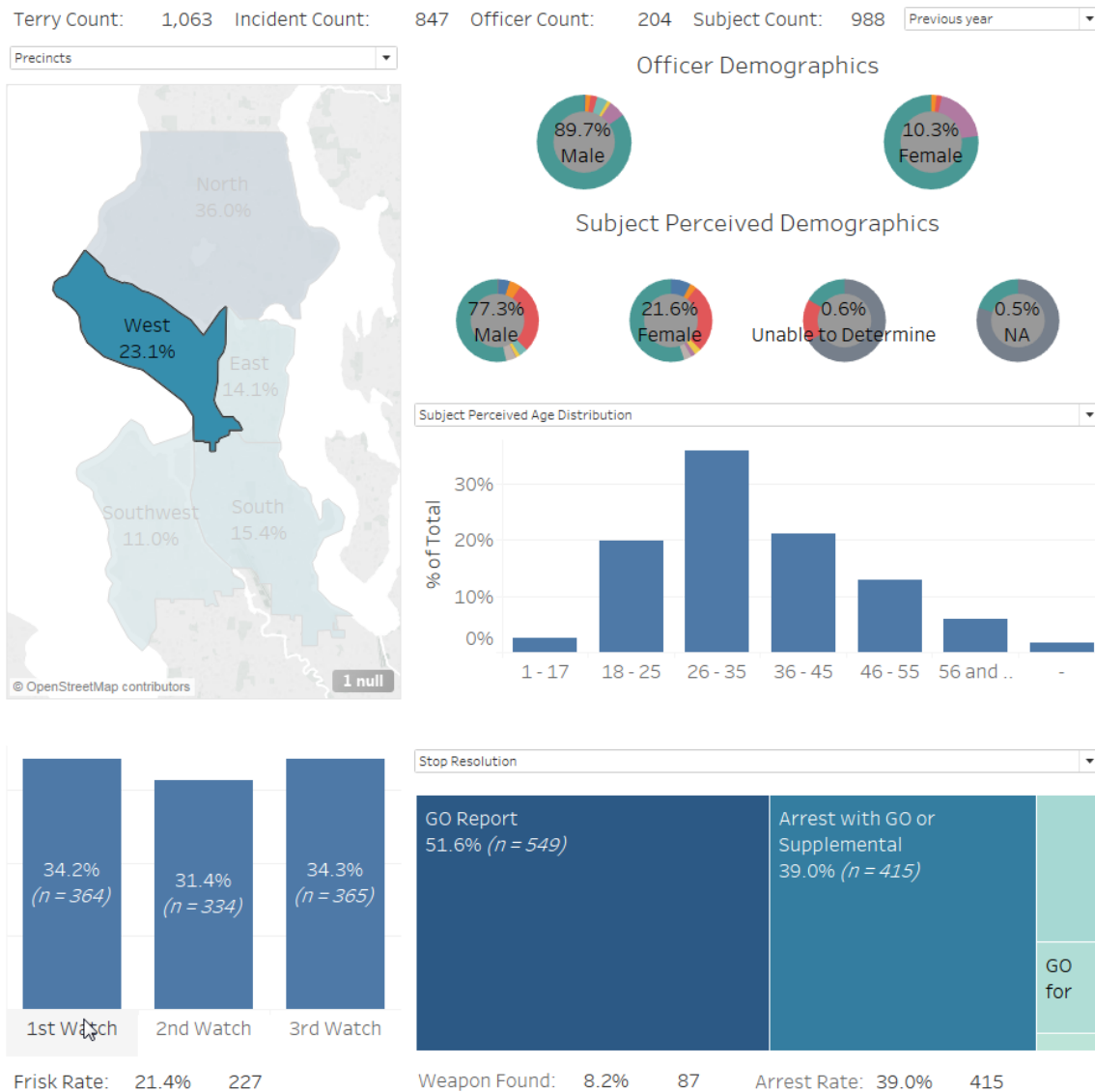


STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

Relative to the City-wide numbers, stops reported in the Southwest Precinct tended to occur more frequently during 2nd Watch hours (between 1100 and 1900 hours); subject perceived age tended to skew lower as well.

In the West Precinct, the data for which is shown in Figure 4, stops were fairly evenly distributed across the three watches. Of the five precincts, West reported the highest rate of arrests; the frisk rate across West Precinct stops was consistent with the City-wide average, but the percentage of those frisks resulting in a weapon recovery (38%, or 8.1% of overall stops) was higher than in other precincts.

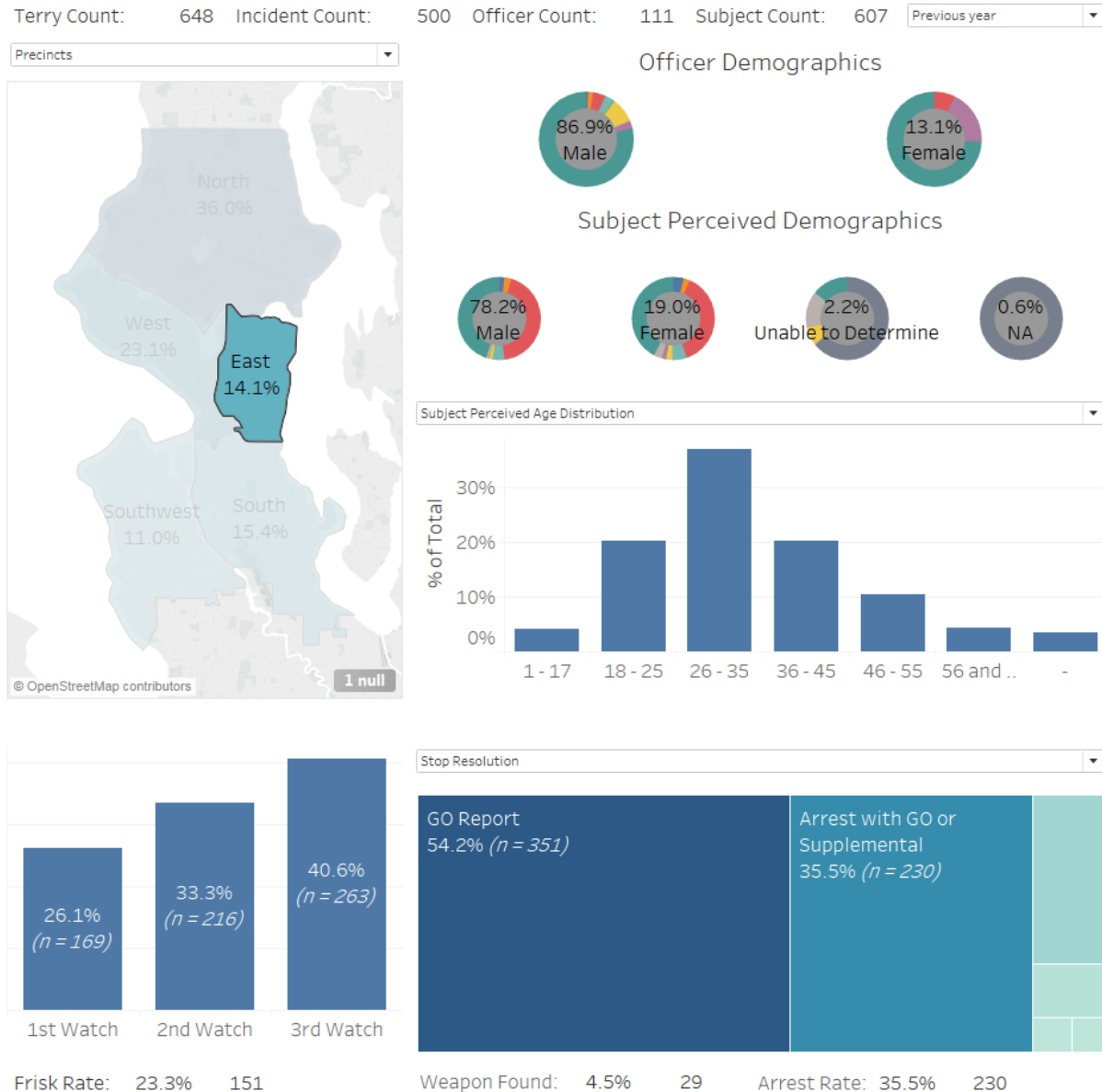
FIGURE 4: BREAKDOWN OF STOPS IN WEST PRECINCT



STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

The aggregate data for East and South Precincts is presented in Figures 5 and 6.

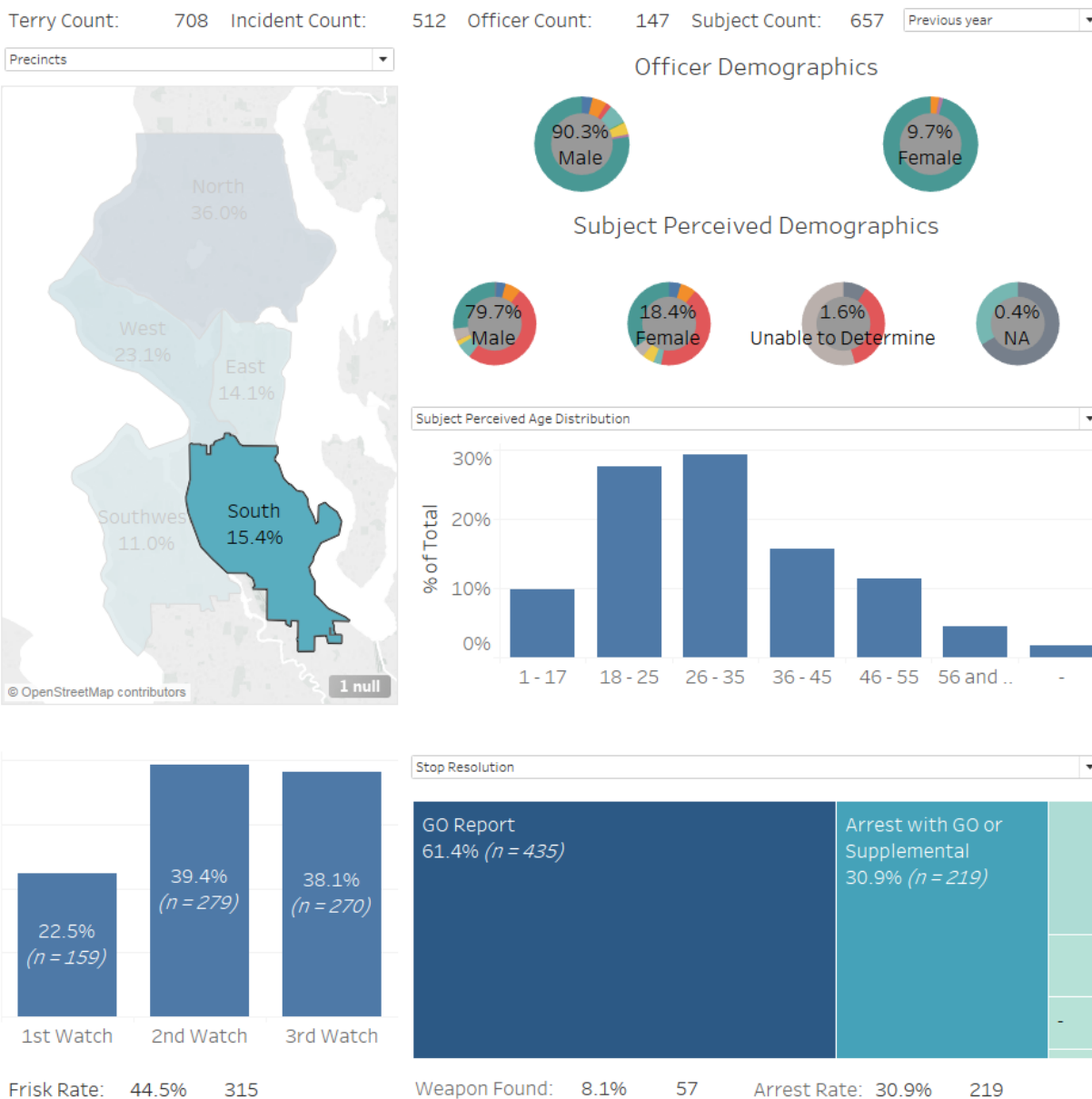
FIGURE 5: BREAKDOWN OF STOPS IN EAST PRECINCT



Consistent with the City-wide data, stops in the East Precinct were clustered over 3rd Watch hours; the majority of involved subjects were perceived to be between 26-35 years of age. The percentage of stops in the East Precinct resolving in an arrest (35.5%) was only slightly lower than in West, but substantially higher than the City-wide rate.

STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

FIGURE 6: BREAKDOWN OF STOPS IN SOUTH PRECINCT



As was seen in the Southwest Precinct, the perceived age of subjects of stops in the South Precinct skewed lower than in the City-wide aggregate data. The frisk rate for subjects in the South Precinct was nearly double that seen in other precincts – a point that is discussed later in this report.

STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

C. Stops by Functional and Administrative Assignment

FIGURE 7: BREAKDOWN OF STOPS BY FUNCTIONAL ASSIGNMENT

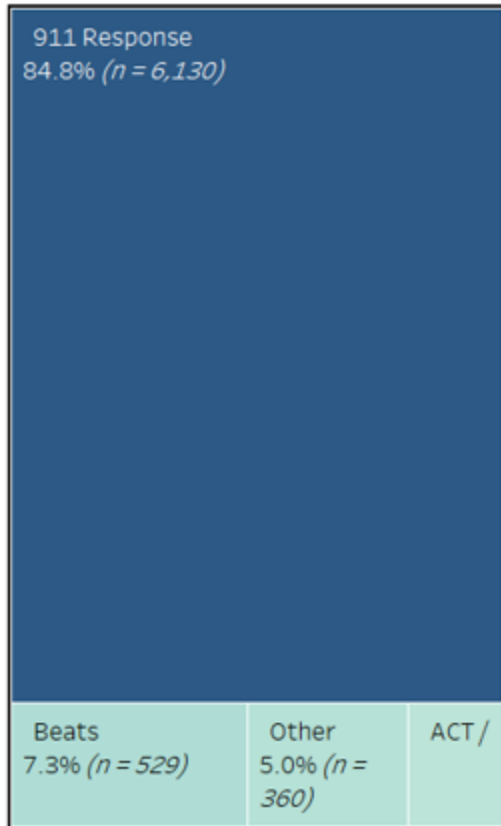


Figure 7 shows a breakdown of *Terry* stops, frisk rates, and arrest rates by functional assignment, categorized for purposes of this analysis as either 911 Response, Beats, or Anti-Crime Team or other proactive activity (ACT/Proact). 911 Response officers are those assigned to regular district vehicles with primary responsibility to respond to calls for service and a secondary responsibility to patrol their assigned sectors for criminal activity or traffic violations and participate in dedicated anti-crime and community engagement duties. Beats comprises those officers assigned to bicycle and foot patrols. ACT/Proact officers are assigned to target specific criminal activity, as directed by precinct commanders depending on the needs of that precinct (e.g., narcotics enforcement, warrant service, etc.), with the secondary responsibility to respond to high priority calls for service, such as in-progress and violent crimes.

911 responders reported 84.8% of all stops in 2017. The remaining 15.2% of stops were distributed among officers conducting bicycle and foot patrol operations (7.3%), Anti-Crime Team (ACT) and Proactive Squad units (2.9%) and all other units including investigative units and the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Unit (5% cumulative).

While all officers may be routinely called into uniformed service, and thus be in a position to conduct a stop or detention (for example, during special events/crowd management situations), an officer's administrative assignment refers to the Bureau to which that officer reports (Operations, Special Operations, Professional Standards, Homeland Security, or Investigations). Of note, student officers, who are generally *functionally* assigned to Patrol, are *administratively* assigned to Professional Standards, which includes the Field Training Unit. In 2017, 99% ($n = 7,159$) of all *Terry* Stops were reported by officers administratively assigned to either the Operations Bureau (86%) or the Professional Standards Bureau (13%).

STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

FIGURE 8: STOPS BY ADMINISTRATIVE ASSIGNMENT

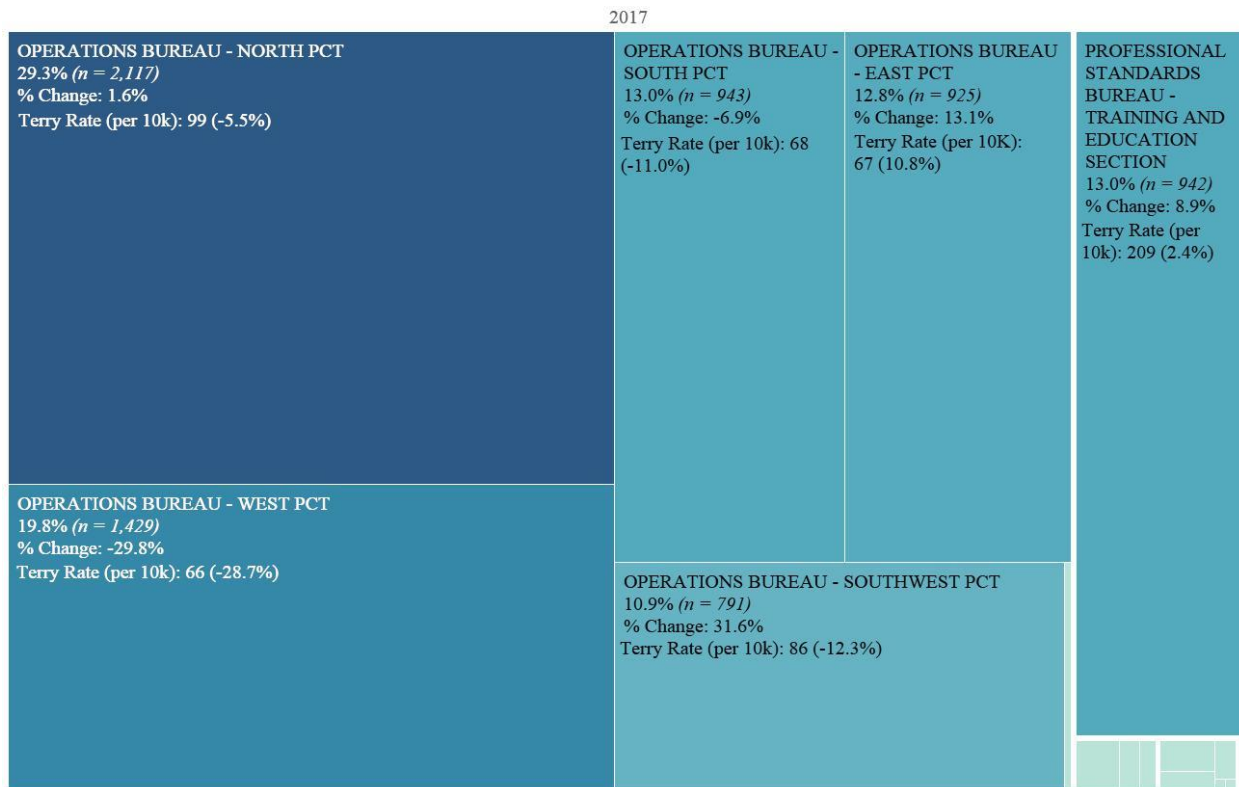


Figure 8 shows the distribution of stops across the administrative assignment of the officer, displayed by count, percent change over 2016 numbers, and rate of *Terry* stops. Approximately half of all *Terry* Stops were reported by officers assigned to either the North (29.3%) or the West (19.8%) precincts. South (13%) and East Precincts (12.8%) reported just over 25% of stops, with the remaining 10.9%, reported by officers assigned to the Southwest Precinct. Officers assigned to field training (Professional Standards Bureau), accounted for a further 13% of reported *Terry* Stops.

While reporting remained relatively stable when comparing 2016 to 2017 (-3%), the Southwest and West precincts saw the largest changes in reporting. Reporting in the Southwest Precinct increased 31.6% in 2017, while the West Precinct saw a near proportional decline (-29.8%) over the same period. The East Precinct and the Field Training Unit observed modest increases in reporting (13.1% and 8.9% respectively), while the South Precinct noted a -6.9% decline. Reports of *Terry* Stops in the North Precinct remained relatively stable with a 1.6% increase noted in 2017.

STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

When viewed as a workload normalized measure, a comparison of the *Terry Stop Rate*⁹ lends context to the analysis. While reporting was up in the Southwest Precinct, the *Terry Stop Rate*, calculated as the number of stops reported for every 10k dispatches responded to by officers in that area, declined by 12.3%, to 86 per 10k dispatches, suggesting other workload factors (such as number of calls dispatched/onviewed) may be driving the count.

As noted above, while the count of stops remained relatively stable in the North Precinct (+1.6%), the *Terry Stop Rate* declined by 5.5%. Additionally, when viewed as a rate, *Terry Stop* activity declined by 11% in the South Precinct, to 68 per 10k dispatches.

The Seattle Police Department has been in the process of hiring and training 200 more officers. The number of new officers coming into a functional Patrol assignment likely accounts for the apparent 8.9% increase in reporting by Professional Standards (Field Training Unit). However, when viewed as *Terry Stop Rate*, this 8.9% increase in number of stops is reduced to a modest 2.4% rise in activity, at a relatively stable rate of 209 per 10k dispatches.¹⁰

D. Stops by Dispatch Type

Officers are logged to calls either by a dispatcher (*e.g.*, in response to a 911 call or complaint from a member of the community) or by on-viewing an incident (*e.g.*, observing or being alerted to behaviors that may indicate criminal activity while on patrol). Events are initially categorized by response priority and type based on the initial information provided to a dispatcher by a 911 caller or, in the case of on-viewed incidents, the officer (initial call type); based on updated or more complete information obtained during the call, the event may be reclassified upon closing (final call type).¹¹

⁹ The *Terry Stop Rate* is calculated by dividing the number of reported stops by the number of officer dispatches and multiplying by 10,000. A “dispatch” is counted whenever an officer responding to unique calls. In 2017, the Seattle Police Department recorded more than 800,000 dispatches, to approximately 400,000 calls.

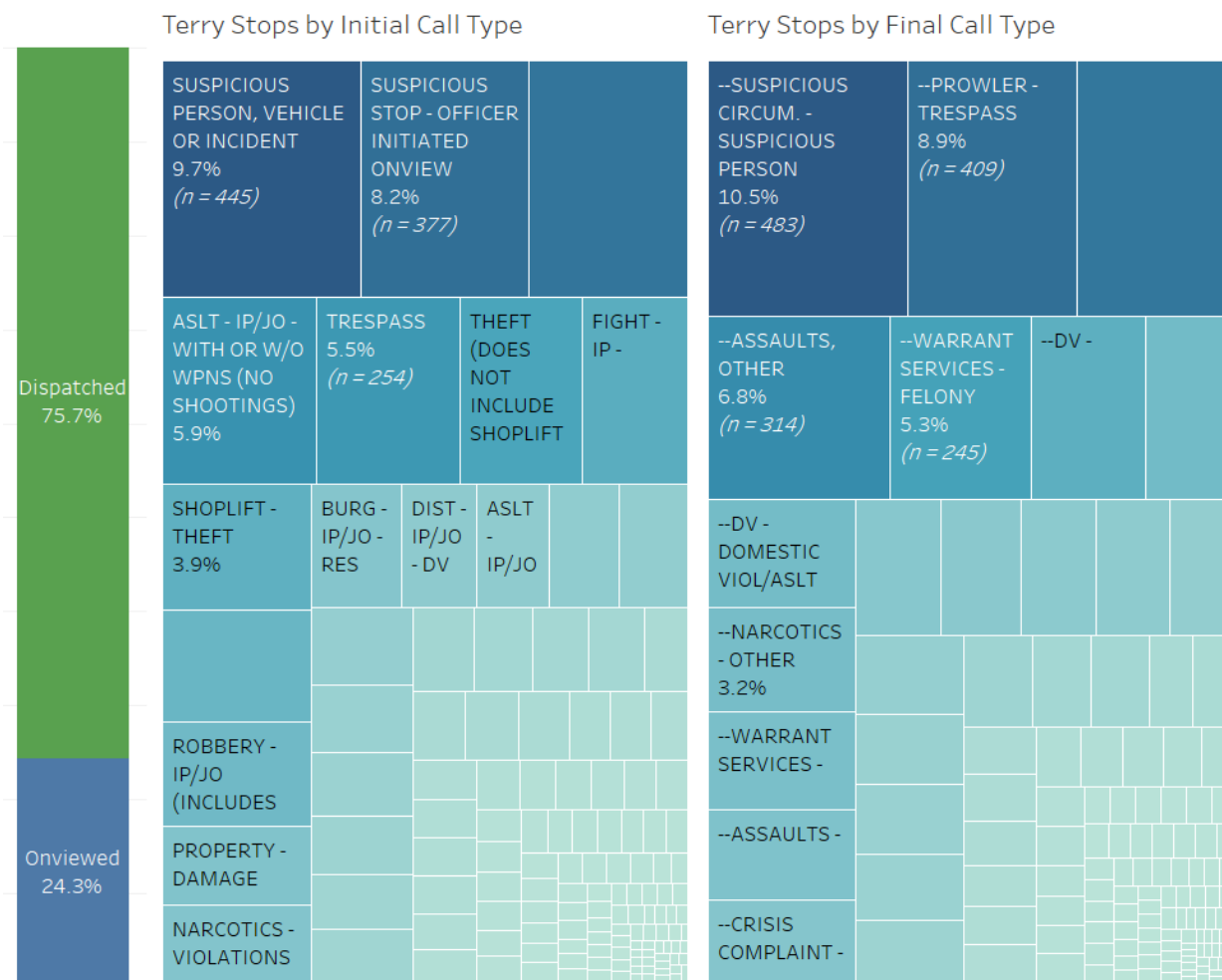
¹⁰ While the *Terry Stop Rate* fluctuates between 66 per 10k dispatches (West Precinct) and 99 per 10k dispatches (North Precinct) in the precincts, officers in field training are deliberately exposed to an accelerated operational tempo to assure they are adequately exposed to a variety of training opportunities and are observed with a *Terry Stop Rate* nearly twice (209 per 10k dispatches) the next most active group of officers (North Precinct).

¹¹ It is often the case that the call received from a community member via the 911 system is different from the final call description after an officer conducts their initial investigation. For example, a resident may hear loud noises and call the police fearing that shots are being fired in their neighborhood but upon investigation by the responding officer it turns out that some residents are lighting fireworks. In the case the 911 call would be categorized as “shots fired” but closed by the officer as “disturbance.”

STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

Of the 63.6% of *Terry* Stops that could be associated with a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) Event,¹² three quarters (75.7% / 48.1% of all reported stops) were the result of a Call for Service where an officer was dispatched to the event. Just under 25% of the remaining associated *Terry* Stops (15.5% of all reported stops) were the result of officer-initiated activity.

FIGURE 9: STOPS BY INITIAL AND FINAL CALL TYPES (DISPATCHED AND ON-VIEWED)



A breakdown of stops by initial and final call types, across both dispatched and on-viewed incidents, is displayed in Figure 9. Of the 128 initial call types represented in 2017 data, 27 of those call types were represented more than 1% of the time, totaling 82.7% of all associated

¹² As noted earlier, this data quality issue will be remedied through implementation of the Department's new Records Management System in Q1 2019.

STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

stops. Five call types were represented more than 5% of the time for both initial and final call types, as shown in Tables 1(a) and (b).

TABLE 1(a)

Terry Stops by Initial Call Type

>5%	SUSPICIOUS PERSON, VEHICLE OR INCIDENT	9.7%
	SUSPICIOUS STOP - OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW	8.2%
	DISTURBANCE, MISCELLANEOUS/OTHER	7.8%
	ASLT - IP/JO - WITH OR W/O WPNS (NO SHOOTINGS)	5.9%
	TRESPASS	5.5%

TABLE 1(b)

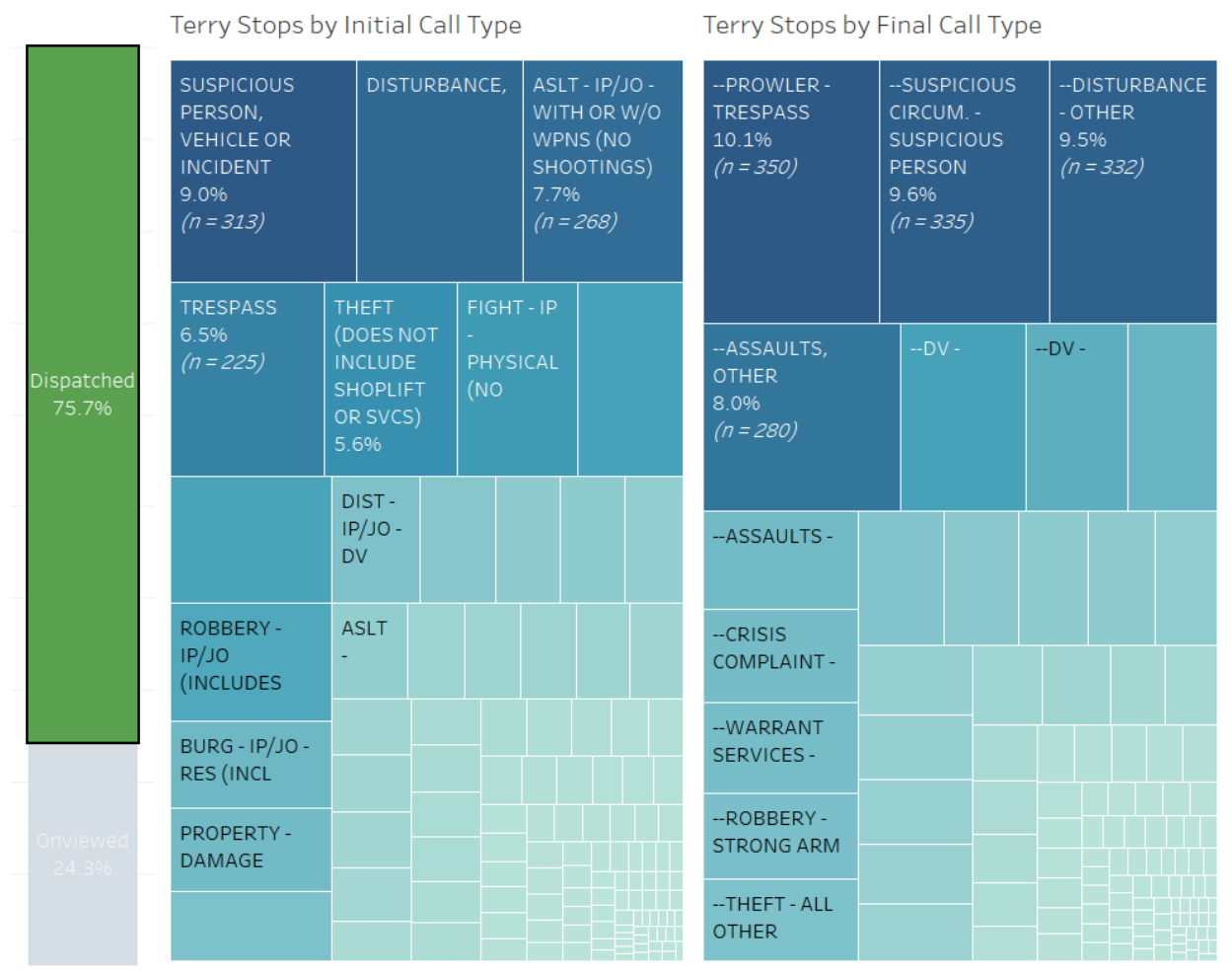
Terry Stops by Final Call Type

>5%	--SUSPICIOUS CIRCUM. - SUSPICIOUS PERSON	10.51%
	--PROWLER - TRESPASS	8.90%
	--DISTURBANCE - OTHER	8.33%
	--ASSAULTS, OTHER	6.83%
	--WARRANT SERVICES - FELONY	5.33%

STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

Figure 10 reflects a breakdown of initial (a) and final (b) call types across stops that were paired to CAD Events to which an officer was dispatched in response to a specific call for service. Within this larger subset, five initial call types were represented in more than 5% of incidents: Suspicious Person, Vehicle, or Incident (9.0%), Disturbance (8%), Assault (7.7%), Trespass (6.5%), and Theft (5.6%). Four final call types were represented in more than 5% of incidents: Prowler/Trespass (10.1%), Suspicious Circumstances/Person (9.6%), Disturbance (9.5%), and Assault (8.0%).

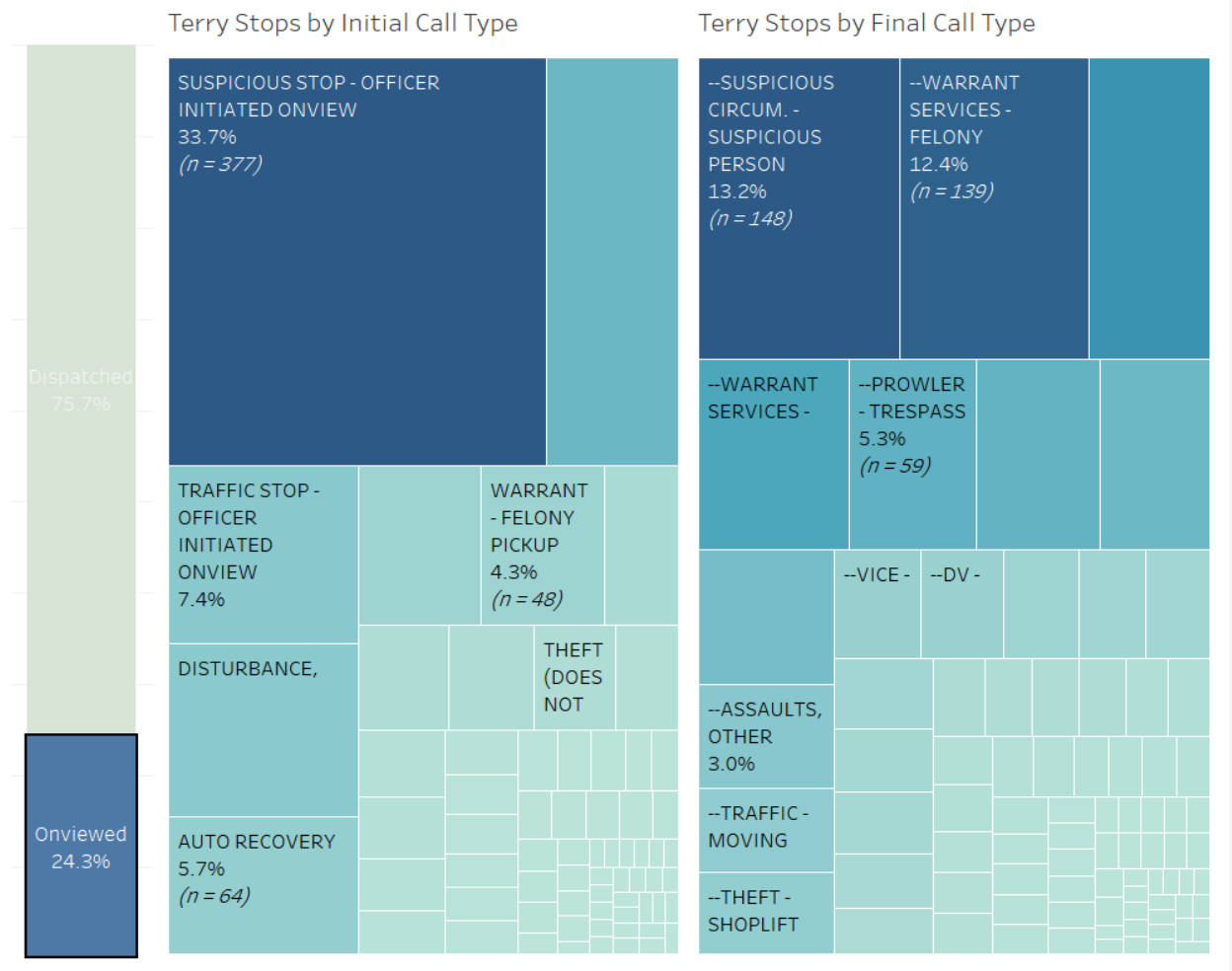
FIGURE 10: STOPS BY INITIAL AND FINAL CALL TYPE (DISPATCH ONLY)



STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

Figure 11 reflects a breakdown of initial and final call types across stops that were paired to CAD Events associated with on-viewed incidents. Within this smaller subset, more than half (52.9%) were initially classified as either Suspicious Stop (33.7%), Suspicious Person, Vehicle or Incident (11.8%), or Traffic Stop (7.4%). Highest-frequency final call types within this subset were Suspicious Circumstances/Suspicious Person (13.2%), Felony Warrant Service (12.4%), Narcotics (8.0%), Misdemeanor Warrant Service (6.3%), and Prowler/Trespass (5.3%). *Note: Complete labeling of categories can be viewed through the online dashboard by hovering over each square.*

FIGURE 11: STOPS BY INITIAL AND FINAL CALL TYPE (ON-VIEW ONLY)



STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

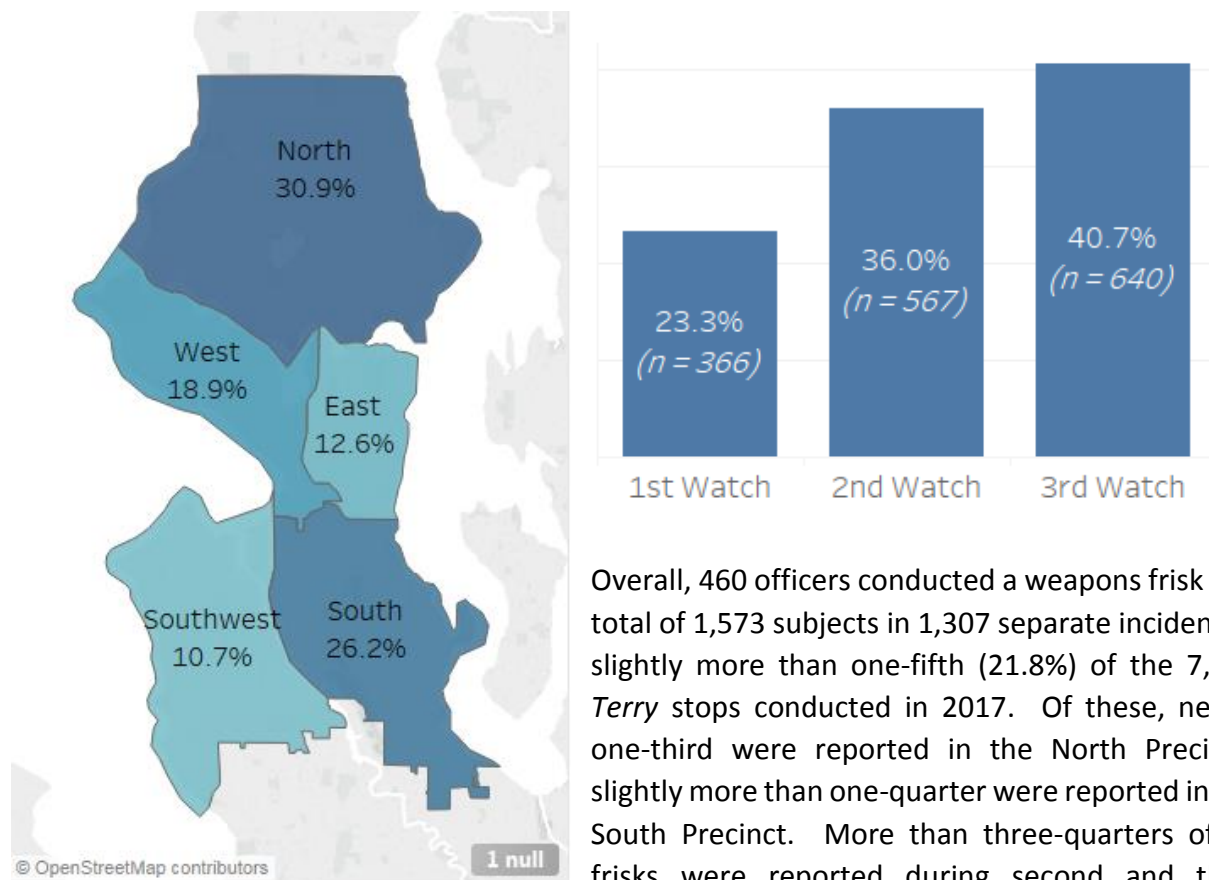
E. Frisk & Arrest

An officer may *frisk*, or pat-down, the subject of a *Terry* stop when, under the totality of the circumstances and reasonable conclusions drawn from the officer's training and experience, the officer has reasonable suspicion that the subject may be armed and presently dangerous.

Data concerning stops in which officers conducted a weapons frisk are presented in Figure 12.

FIGURE 12: STOPS INVOLVING A WEAPONS FRISK

Terry Count: 1,573 Incident Count: 1,307 Officer Count: 460 Subject Count: 1,467

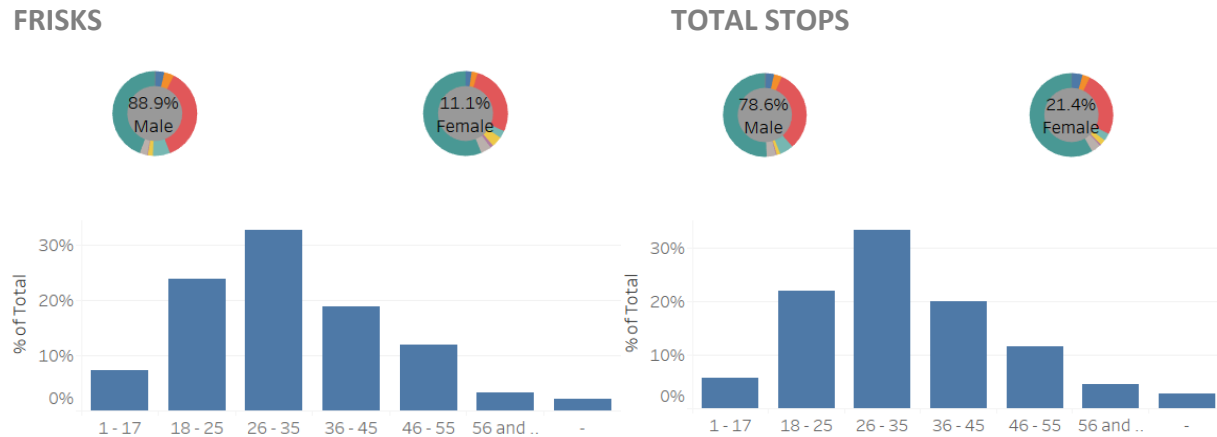


Overall, 460 officers conducted a weapons frisk of a total of 1,573 subjects in 1,307 separate incidents – slightly more than one-fifth (21.8%) of the 7,231 *Terry* stops conducted in 2017. Of these, nearly one-third were reported in the North Precinct; slightly more than one-quarter were reported in the South Precinct. More than three-quarters of all frisks were reported during second and third watches. Perceived demographics of subjects who were frisked, as compared to the demographics of subjects of stops overall, are shown in Figure 13. While perceived demographics tended to generally reflect the demographics of all subjects, some differences were noted.¹³

¹³ This is a descriptive analysis of the population of data. Statistical significance testing is not appropriate. Any observed difference is a real and true difference; however, caution should be exercised with inference.

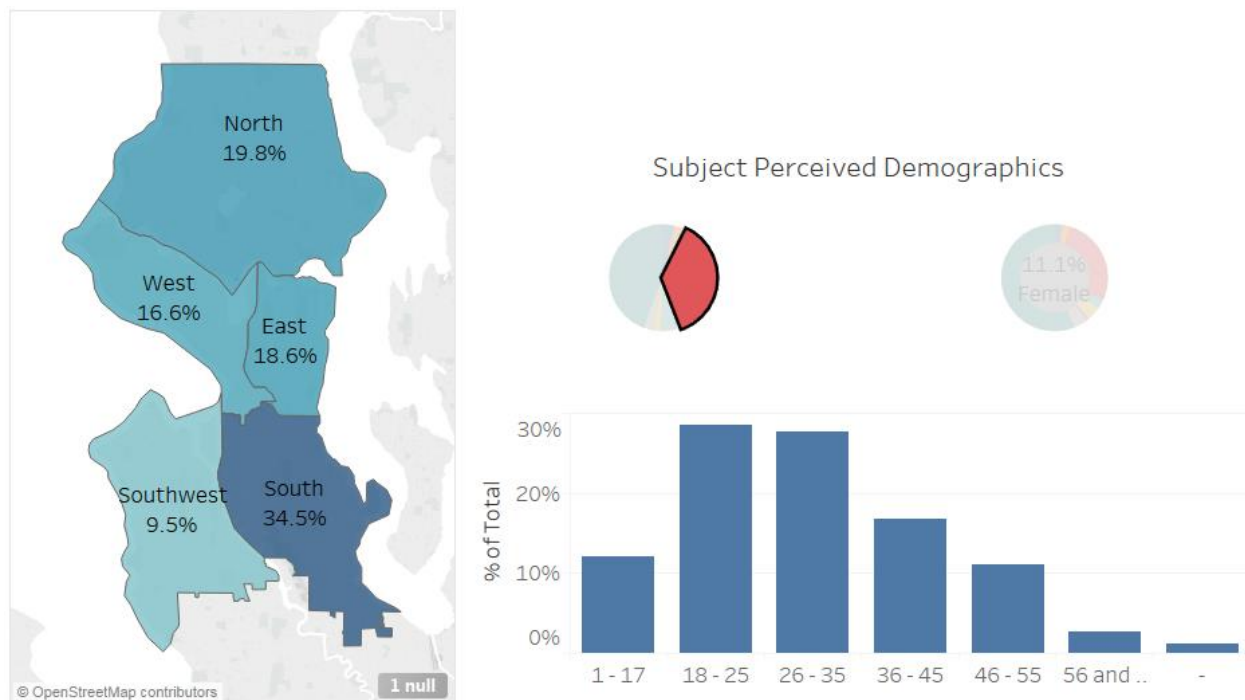
STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

FIGURE 13: DEMOGRAPHICS OF SUBJECTS OF FRISKS RELATIVE TO OVERALL STOPS



Subjects perceived to be male tended to be frisked slightly more often (10%) than those subjects perceived to be female. The proportion of black males who were frisked (36.7%) was observed slightly higher than their representation across all stops (31.9%); as shown in Figure 14, frisks of black male subjects tended to be reported most frequently (34.5%, $n = 507$) in the South Precinct, and the age distribution tended to skew younger.

FIGURE 14: BREAKDOWN OF FRISKS BY PERCEIVED SUBJECT DEMOGRAPHICS/BLACK MALES



STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

As shown in Figure 15, frisks of white males tended to be reported most frequently in the North Precinct (40.8%, $n = 610$) in the North Precinct, of individuals in a perceived age range of 26-35.

FIGURE 15: BREAKDOWN OF FRISKS BY PERCEIVED SUBJECT DEMOGRAPHICS/WHITE MALES

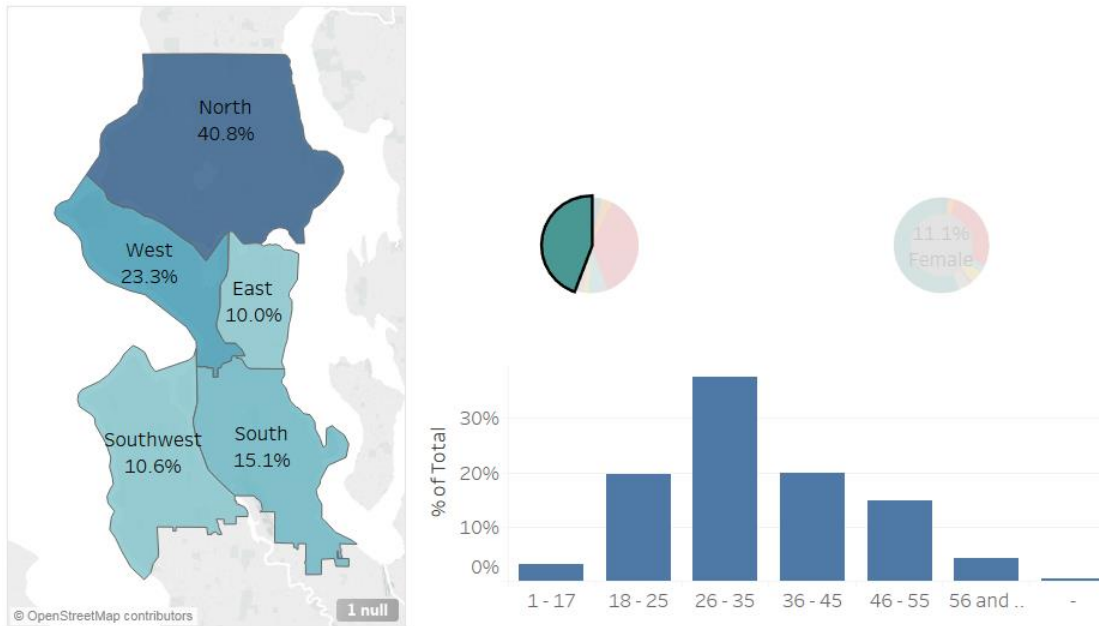


FIGURE 16: BREAKDOWN OF FRISKS RELATIVE TO OVERALL STOPS, SECTOR LEVEL

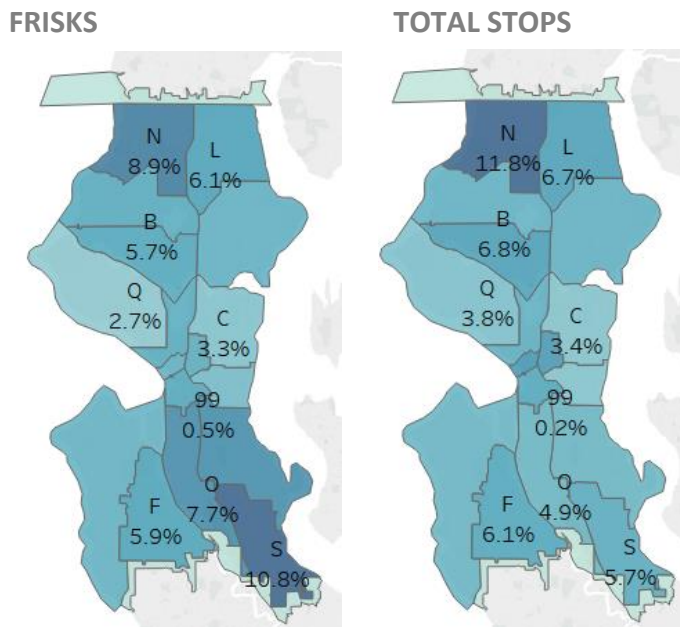
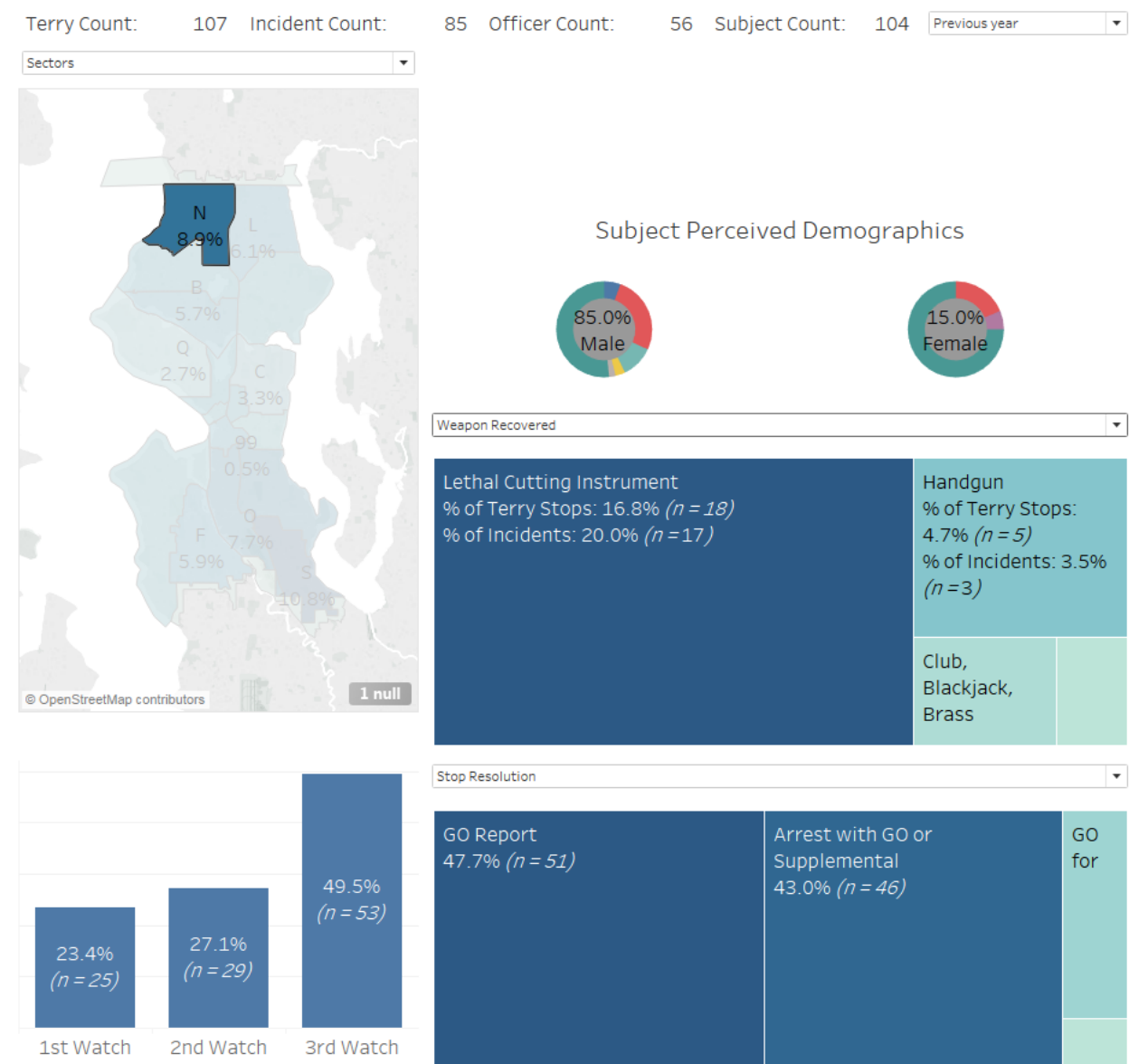


Figure 16 shows a breakdown of stops involving a weapons frisk relative to stops overall. In the North Precinct, Nora Sector accounts for the highest percentage of both stops overall and stops involving frisks; in the South Precinct, the frisk rate is driven predominantly by Sam Sector.

Figures 17 and 18 show a more complete breakdown of stops in these two sectors, including rate of weapon recovery and stop resolution.

STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

FIGURE 17: WEAPONS FRISK/NORA SECTOR

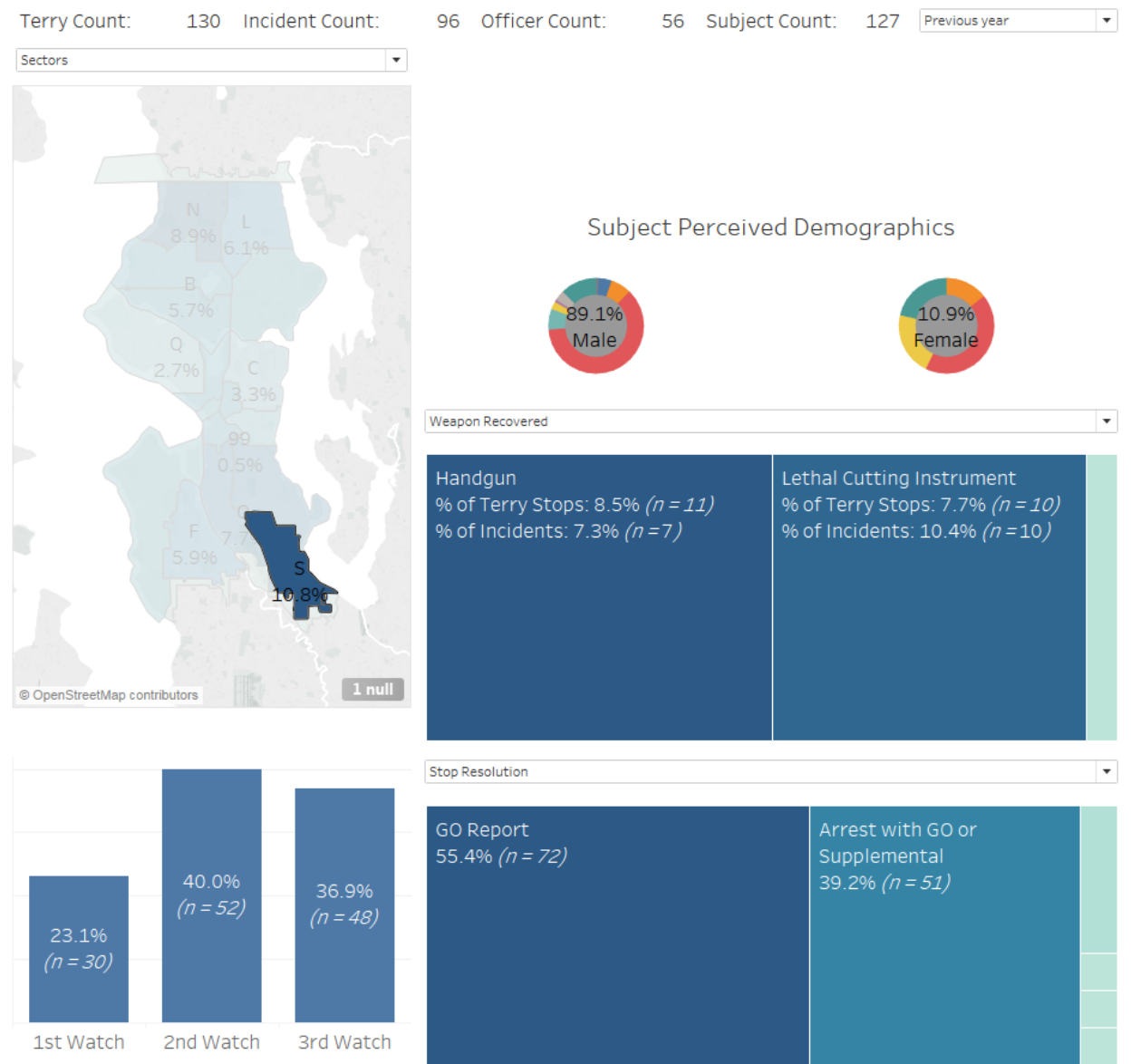


Within Nora Sector, subjects of frisks were predominantly white males, nearly half of whom were stopped during third watch hours. Weapons, most commonly lethal cutting instruments, were recovered from approximately one-quarter of all subjects frisked. Nearly all (90%) of incidents involving a weapons frisk in Nora Sector were resolved with a General Offense (GO) report;¹⁴ in 43% of cases, the subject was arrested.

¹⁴ GO Reports are used to document any response where an offense or violation of law is identified.

STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

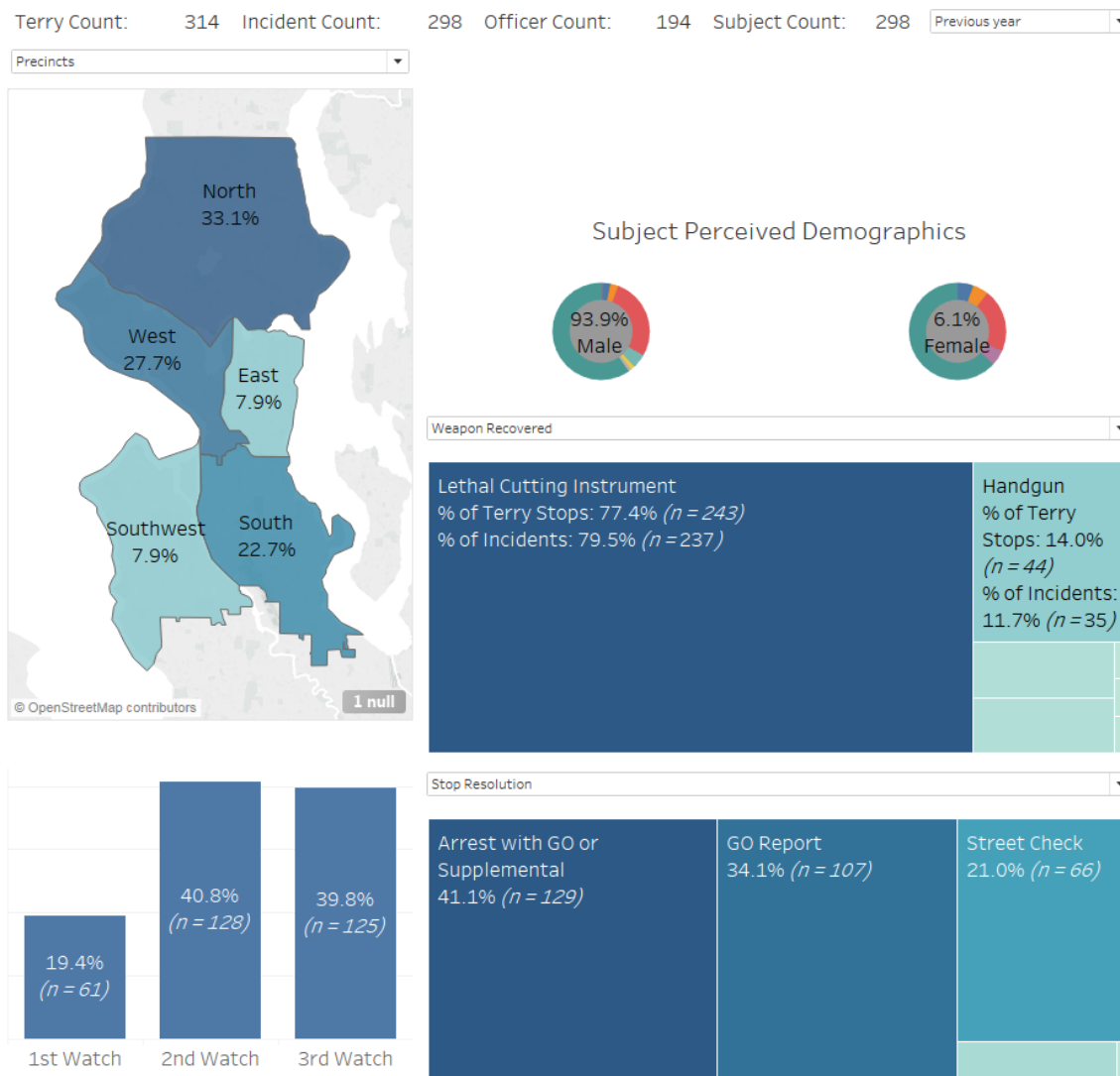
FIGURE 18: WEAPONS FRISK/SAM SECTOR



Within Sam Sector, subjects of frisks were predominantly black males, and stops were reported most frequently during second watch hours. Weapons were recovered in approximately 17% of instances; of these, handguns and lethal cutting instruments were recovered at a near-equal frequency. Most (approximately 95%) of incidents involving a weapons frisk in Sam Sector were resolved with a General Offense (GO) report; in 39.2% of cases, the subject was arrested.

STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

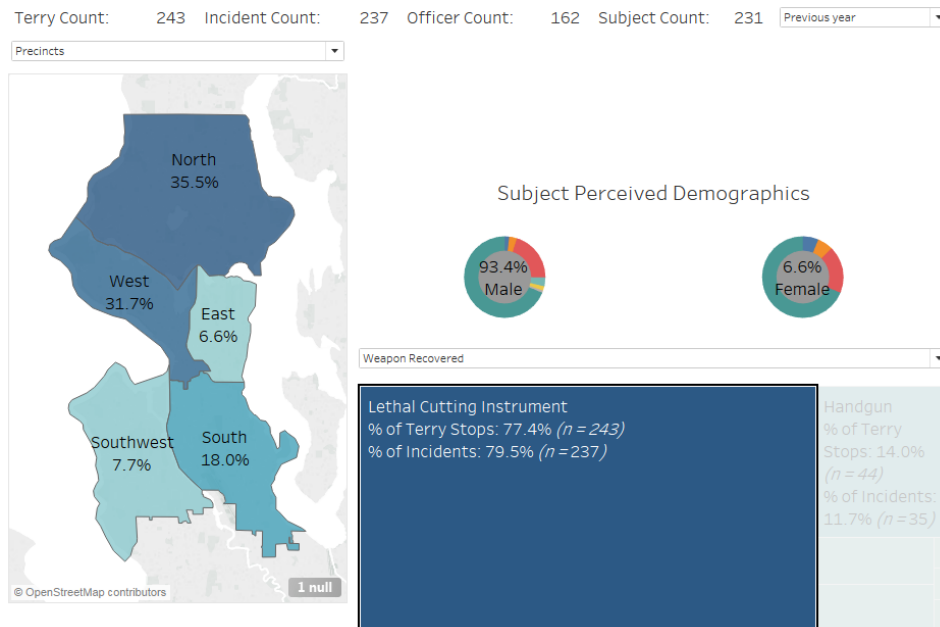
FIGURE 19: WEAPONS RECOVERY, CITY-WIDE



Across all precincts, a weapons recovery was reported in a total of 298 incidents, involving 314 subjects; the majority of weapons recovered comprised lethal cutting instruments. As shown in Figure 19, the frequency of weapon recoveries following frisks were highest in North (33.1%) and West (27.7%); city-wide, the rate of weapon recoveries following frisks was 20%. Relative to their representation as a percentage of overall frisks, white males are overrepresented as subjects of weapons recovery.

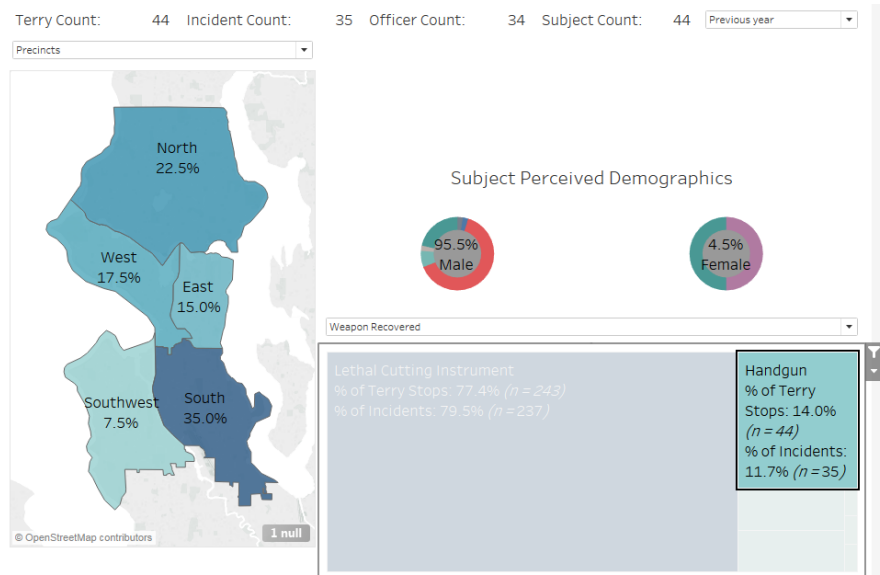
STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

FIGURE 20: WEAPONS RECOVERY, LETHAL CUTTING INSTRUMENTS



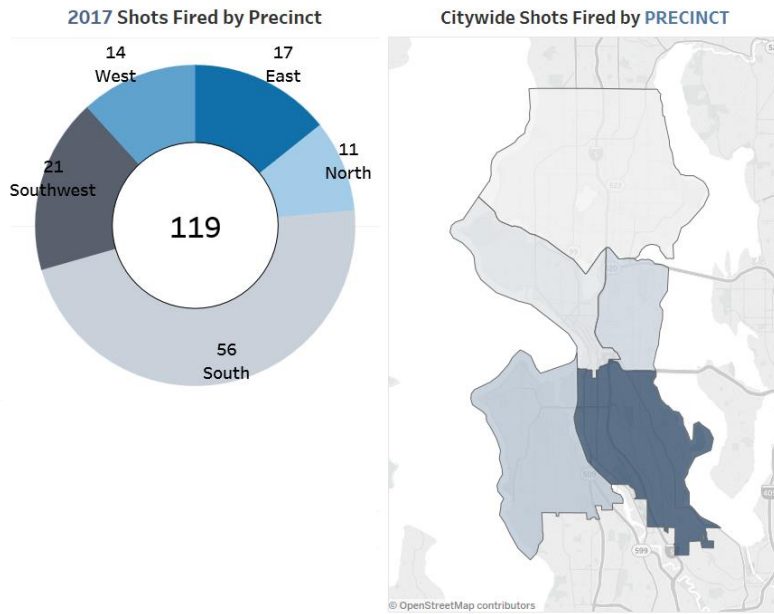
Broken down by recovered weapons, more than one-third of all lethal cutting instruments (35.5%) were recovered in the North Precinct (Figure 20); a near equal percentage (35%) of all handguns were recovered in the South Precinct (Figure 21).

FIGURE 21: WEAPONS RECOVERY, HANDGUNS



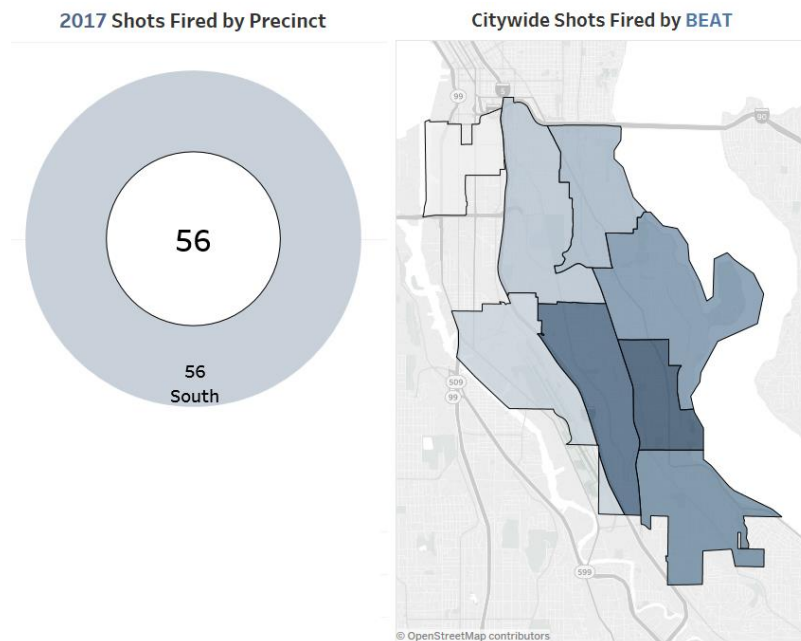
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FIGURE 22: SHOTS FIRED BY PRECINCT



The concentration of handgun recovery following frisks of *Terry* subjects in the South Precinct is not inconsistent with gun-related crime statistics. Figure 22, for example, shows a breakdown of criminal¹⁵ shots fired reports by precinct over 2017; nearly half of all shots fired calls were reported in the South Precinct.

FIGURE 23: SHOTS FIRED, SOUTH PRECINCT, BY SECTOR



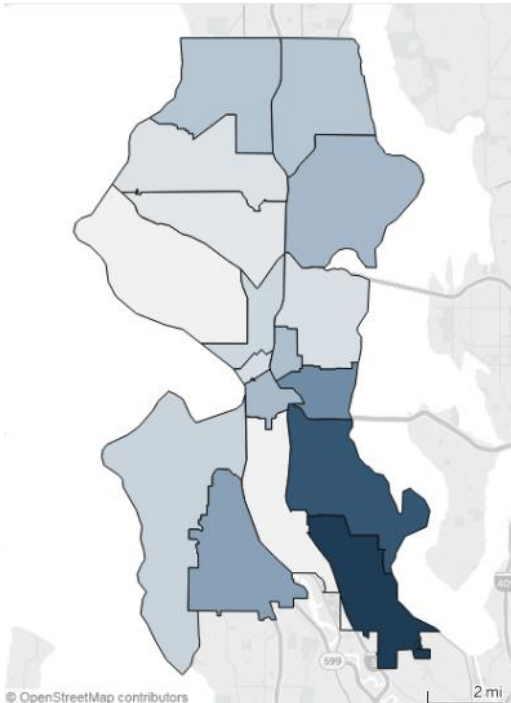
When broken down at the sector level (see Figure 23), most (62.5%, or 35 of 56 incidents) are reported in Sam Sector (Sam 1, 2, or 3).

¹⁵ I.e., excluding accidental discharges, self-inflicted, and officer-involved shootings.

STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

FIGURE 24: GUN RELATED CRIMES, BY SECTOR

CRIME CATEGORY	CRIME SUBCATEGORY	CRIME DESCRIPTION	2017
HOMICIDE	HOMICIDE	HOMICIDE-PREMEDITATED-GUN	17
SEX OFFENSE	RAPE	RAPE-GUN	3
ROBBERY	ROBBERY-COMMERCIAL	ROBBERY-BANK-GUN	4
		ROBBERY-BUSINESS-GUN	62
	ROBBERY-RESIDENTIAL	ROBBERY-RESIDENCE-GUN	21
	ROBBERY-STREET	ROBBERY-STREET-GUN	132
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	ASSLT-AGG-GUN	196
		ASSLT-AGG-POLICE-GUN	3
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT-DV	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT-DV	ASSLT-AGG-DV-GUN	23
Total			461
			461



Similarly, as shown in Figure 24, South Precinct (Sam Sector) accounts for the highest concentration of gun-related crimes (homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault).

Note: Comprehensive information concerning Seattle's crime data, including biweekly SeaStat updates and an interactive dashboard that can be parsed across a broad range of data points, can be accessed at <https://www.seattle.gov/police/information-and-data/crime-dashboard>.

STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

F. Stop Resolution

In almost all instances, *Terry* stops are resolved with either a GO Report, an arrest (with a GO or supplemental report) or a Street Check (an observation from the field that does not include a violation of law but is otherwise of note).

FIGURE 25: STOP RESOLUTION

Figure 25 shows a breakdown of all 7,231 stops by resolution. Of the approximately 3% that resolved other than by way of a GO Report, a Street Check, or an Arrest; just under 2% included a GO for prosecutorial referral; 0.4% resolved with a citation/infraction. At the sector level, Nora Sector (North Precinct) accounted for the highest frequency of resolutions involving a GO Report (12.1%) or a Street Check (13.7%). Nora and Mary sectors accounted for the highest frequency of arrests. See Figure 26.

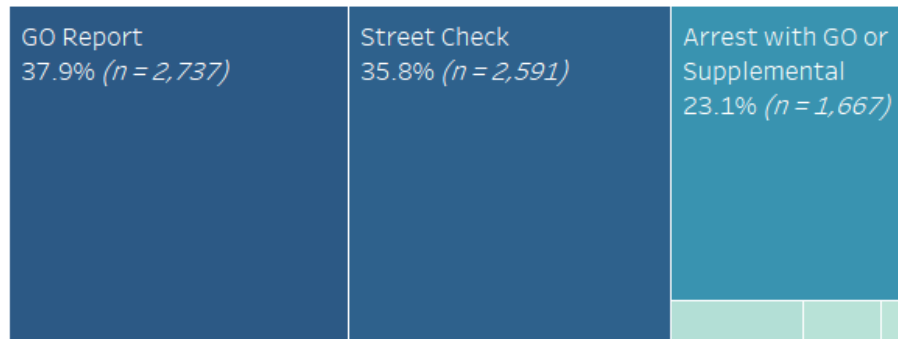
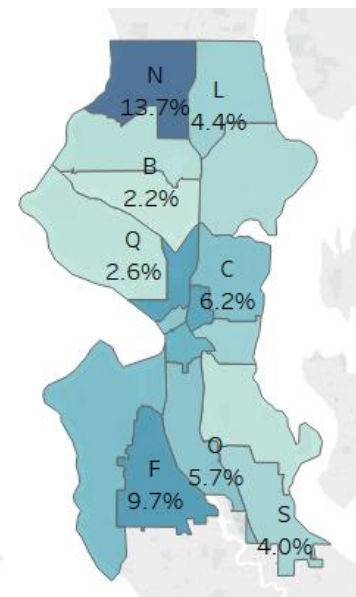


FIGURE 26: STOP RESOLUTION BY SECTOR

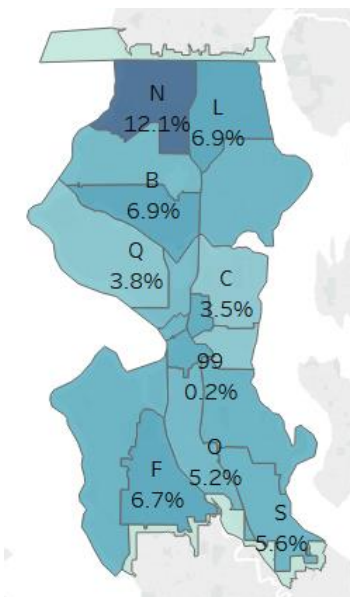
GO Report

35.5% of total, $n = 2,591$



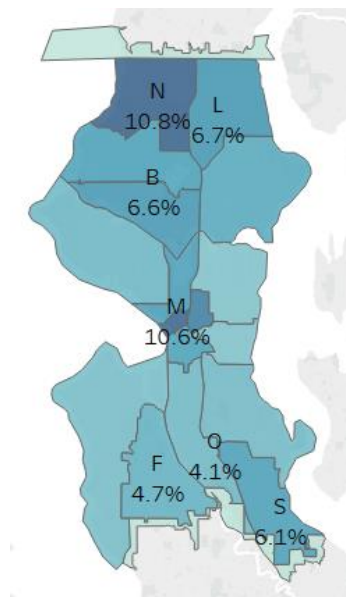
Street Check

37.9% of Total, $n = 2,737$



Arrests

23.1% of total, $n = 1,667$



STOPS AND DETENTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

The Seattle Police Department provides this report as part of its ongoing commitment to transparency and critical review of its operations and activity. As noted throughout, the Department has published online the data underlying this report, and encourages readers to download and/or explore the data for themselves through the Department's [interactive dashboard](#).

Again, it should be noted that this report is intended to be a descriptive review of the Department's *Terry* stop data; it is *not* intended to elicit or suggest root causes for any disparities that may be observed – a highly complex analysis with which social science, as a field, continues to grapple. Consistent with its obligations to demonstrate sustained compliance with principles of police reform set in place through the Consent Decree, the Department has engaged several academic partners to assist the Department in taking a deeper analytical look at disparities in its data to identify factors that may be driving observed disparities. The Department will separately report out on these efforts.

Further, as the Department continues to update and synthesize existing and new data systems and sources, including a new Records Management System scheduled for implementation in Q1 2019, the Department will be positioned to undertake a more sophisticated and rigorous review of its activity, informed by additional metrics and datasets. The Department looks forward to working with its City and community partners in so doing.